

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1838.

NUMBER 27.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

A BRIEF CHAPTER ABOUT POLITICS.

One of the pillars of our free institutions is
the knowledge of the elector. Every man, who
has a vote to give, should be versed in the po-
litical affairs of his country, so as to know in
what manner he may properly discharge his
high trust as a sentinel on the watch-towers of
our liberties. He should know for himself and
act of himself, and not as others tell him. The
duty is an individual one, and should be indi-
vidually exercised.

But, to gain the proper knowledge, by which
the freeman may discharge his responsible
trust, it is necessary that he should display his
skill in warring controversy and gladiatorial
contests? Is it necessary that he shall stop
every man upon the highway to "talk politics?"
Must he fill the ale house and overrun the ta-
vern to proclaim his patriotism?

To us has often occurred that this should
be styled "the age of politics;" or what would
be far more appropriate, "the age of talking
about politics." Go where you will, men talk
about politics, whether they know any thing of
them or not. It is a species of universal dis-
cussion that is pregnant with incalculable evil.
It breaks down the bonds of social intercourse,
and renders society a grand arena of gladiatorial
contest.

It is impossible for men to be thus unceas-
ingly engaged in brawls and scrambles, without
having their principles blunted and their judg-
ments perverted; and hence it is, that when
they are called upon to act, passion and preju-
dice often triumph over reason and principle.
We ask of the less excitable portion of our
countrymen, if they entertain any doubt, that
the business of every legislature in the Union
might be accomplished in half the time usually
employed, if mere party politics did not prevent?
Could not Congress perform the business of the
Nation, in less than half the time they usually
sit, and save the people millions of expense,
if the mere political scrambles and personal as-
perities could be overcome by a single eye to
the best interests of the country?

When we go back to the doings of Congress,
in the early history of our Republic, though we
discover differences of political opinion, we find
much less of personality, and much more of
principle. There was much political wisdom
in the Halls of Congress in those days; and
happily there appeared a prominent determina-
tion to look with a single eye to the true inter-
ests of the whole people. If concession was
necessary to accomplish some vast measure of
national importance, the ground was taken with
a promptness that would secure the most speed-
ily benefit to the whole country. We need
much of this spirit at the present day. We
speak not of this or that party, but we speak of
mere partisanship, and if we could have aught of
influence with them, we would beg that they
should let go their mere partisan views, and go
for whatever measures they conscientiously be-
lieved would promote the best interests of the
entire country. Let the great struggle be, that
he who went furthest to concede all minor con-
siderations, in the support of measures of uni-
versal importance, should carry off the richest
tokens of public admiration, and the palmy days
of our infant Republic might again return to us
in all their freshness and vigor, and "blossom
as the rose."

This is a matter of vital importance to our
country. We want more honest men in the
councils of the nation, and in the legislatures of
the states—and we want less of those "who
make politics a trade." We want thinkers and
doers—not talkers and bargainers. We want
some Washingtons and Patricks Henrys—and
the day is not far distant, when the people will
see the necessity of electing those to office only
who will look in their doings mainly to the
business and interests of the people, and not
exclusively to individual aggrandizement, and
party ascendancy. This kind of fight is get-
ting to be the bane of our free institutions—
turning the halls of legislation into gladiatorial
arena, where the game of party and thrust is
played for the amusement of the "lookers on
in Vienna," and to the scandal of the very
name of the American Republic.—*Saturday
(Philadelphia) Courier.*

THE "CONSERVATIVES."

We feel that it is our duty to keep our read-
ers well advised of the onward progress of the
"distinct organization Conservatives" towards
their final and inevitable union with the federal
party. We do this for two reasons. First,
that if there are any democrats who regard the
Madisonian conservatives as the friends of the
administration, differing from it solely on the
sub-treasury question, and designing to sustain

its general policy, THEY MAY BE UNDECEIVED.
Secondly, that if there are any individuals who
have heretofore acted with the democratic party,
now determined on accomplishing its destruc-
tion by the exercise of the influence gained
solely through a connexion with it, that their
position may be fully understood, and their
power to injure the party, while professing
friendship for it, destroyed. In short, that
their acts may be brought forward to confront
their professions.

The federalists have all along considered the
Madisonian conservatives as their allies, and
they now begin to openly declare them such,
and to proclaim the union which is shortly to
be consummated between them. The *Gazette*
has opened its arms to receive them—and says—

"In all probability there will ere long be a
union of the Whig [federal] and Conservative
party. * The breach already existing between
them is one involving less of principle than of
form. * Already the Whig [federal] and con-
servative party agree upon certain political prin-
ciples which form the very ground work of a
Republican form of government. * They a-
gree, therefore, with the Whig [federal] party,
that the past experiments of the administration
brought the country to the wretched condition
in which it has been since the beginning of '37
up to the present moment. * Again, and
finally, upon matters of national currency they
agree for the most part as to the expediency
of a NATIONAL BANK. * It will be
seen, that all the opinions we have quoted, cor-
respond with the whig [federal] creed. Where
then, is the difference of opinion between the
two? In open and avowed principles there is
no difference. In form there is—for the con-
servatives still profess to have no more trust in
men than do the whigs [feds]. * In prin-
ciple, then, there are few differences of opinion
between the whig [federal] and conservative
parties. In form, there are distinctions, BUT
NONE WHICH SHOULD PREVENT A
UNION AND HARMONY BETWEEN
THE TWO—NONE WHICH REQUIRE
FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THIS
OBJECT, THE VIOLATION OF A SIN-
GLE PATRIOTIC OR HONEST PRIN-
CIPLE ON THE PART OF EITHER."

These extracts must convince the democrats
of this State, who know the character of the
Portland Gazette, as to the extent to which
they can rely on Madisonian conservatism.

The Democratic Republican General Com-
mittee of the State of New York passed the
following resolution, which, the Albany *Argus*
says, expresses "the sentiments of the republi-
cans of that State."
Resolved, That the Committee have seen
with regret, the course pursued by the Madis-
onian, in prostituting itself to the views of a fac-
tion in opposition to the administration, and
feel impelled by a sense of duty to declare, that
the Madisonian has proved itself recreant to
the principles and usages of the Democratic
Party, unsound in faith, unfriendly to the ad-
ministration, and entirely unworthy the support
and confidence of the democratic party.

On the other hand, the N. Y. Evening Star,
edited by Noah, one of the purchased tools of
the Bank, says—

"In their distinct organization, as a party,
they [the federalists] do much more good to the
whig [federal] cause, and render more effectual
service to the country than coming over in a
body to the Whigs [federalists] for while as a
distinct party, their number, talents and objects
detach many of similar views from the Van
Buren ranks, their union with the Whigs [fed-
eralists] would strengthen the charge of politi-
cal amalgamation now brought against the
Conservatives by the *Loco Focos*."

"Examine every ward closely, and use po-
lity in those considered doubtful. Where a
Conservative can possibly succeed in a ward
where a whig [federalist] by possibility may
fail, or where the whig [federalist] majority
is small, take a Conservative—make all kinds
of concessions consistent with principle (!!) to
ensure victory, and let ward associations com-
mence in time to organize with energy and
zeal."

At a meeting of the "Conservatives" at
Philadelphia, the mask was boldly thrown off
in the passage of the following resolution:—
Resolved, That from the obvious and general
conservative spirit abroad, and the strong, con-
tinued and invaluable support it has derived
from the strenuous exertions and lofty achieve-
ments of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, there
is a proud and confident hope entertained, that
this enlightened and experienced statesman,
and pure and distinguished patriot will in 1840
be called to accept the highest service and the
brightest reward of his grateful country.

Such facts as these must be conclusive with
those who are open to conviction, of the falsity
of the professions of friendship for the adminis-
tration with which the conservatives cloak their
efforts to stab the administration to the heart—
and we respectfully ask our democratic friends
to weigh them well, and give them all the in-
fluence to which they are justly entitled.

Forget not in all your plans and operations,
that there are two words—the present and the
future.

There is much truth in the following advice,
given in the Boston *Courier*; and it might be
adopted with benefit in our sections of the coun-
try, as well as New England.—*Farmers Cab-
inet.*

ADVICE GRATIS.

A few days ago we heard a hearty and thrifty
looking farmer inquiring in a store in State-
street, if the gentleman knew of a place in a
store where he could put one of his sons. At
the risk of being thought impertinent, we asked
him if he knew of a place in the country, where
a boy was wanted to turn up the sod. He said
he did not then; he wanted a hand a while
ago, but he hired his man, pointing to his com-
panion, a hale, hearty man of thirty-five. This
led to some further conversation in which we
learned, that the farmer thought it best to send
his sons into the city to learn a trade, particu-
larly if they were not of stout constitutions, and
supply their places by hiring men to work on
his farm.

In this opinion the honest farmer is by no
means singular, but we apprehend that the ad-
vocates of this doctrine lie under a sad mistake.
The love of speculation, and the hopes of ac-
cumulating an independent fortune, or, at least,
a competency, without actual personal labor,
are the curse of New England. To country
boys at 15 or 16, the difficulties of trade and
the dangerous uncertainties of shop-keeping are
inconceivable. They see nothing but ease and
happiness in the employment of the well-dressed
clerks of the counting house, and forthwith they
must leave the farm, where money is turned up
in every furrow, and health sparks on every
blade of grass, to throw away half a dozen years
in the spring of life behind a counter. Their
minority is closed, and they must enter upon
the world with little or no improvement in their
moral, intellectual and physical habits, with no
capital, but their integrity and good name, (if
luckily they have been able to pass through
such a dangerous apprenticeship without the
loss of these qualities,) wherever they commence
business, and with the knowledge of no profes-
sion, but one that is full of competitors, and
which offers them no prospect of independence.
The city is crowded with shop-keepers, and
there is no branch of what may be called trade
that is not overdone. If a young man obtains
credit for a small stock of dry goods, or hard-
ware, or groceries, ten chances to one he is un-
able to meet the first payment, and if he should
be so fortunate as to have turned his stock and
made a small profit by the revolution, the second
or third payment finds him unprepared, and
he must either clear out (as the phrase is)
and seek a living at New York or some other
remote place, or he must write "Agent," under
his name, or the sign, and struggle with his
debts and his bad luck a little longer. The re-
sult of this latter arrangement need not be told.
Every body knows how few of those who fail,
ever recover the shock which broken credit
produces; and how hard it is for an "Agent"
of this description, ever to recover the charac-
ter of a principal.

How happy would it be for hundreds and
thousands of our young men, if they could but
be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a
better capital, than as many thousand dollars
procured by writing their names at the bottom
of a negotiable note; and what years of misery
might be saved, if men would believe that a
dollar actually earned by honorable and health-
ful labor, as farmers or mechanics, is worth a
hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and
speculation.

The ancient Romans so highly esteemed the
employment of agriculture, that the highest
praise they could bestow upon a man, was to
say that he cultivated his own lands. Their
greatest and most illustrious men in the early
ages of the republic devoted their time to this
occupation—that is to say, they were farmers.
Their greatest generals, likewise, during the
intervals of peace, were in this habit, and prided
themselves upon tilling the soil. In Republic-
an America this useful art seems to be underv-
alued, because it is not sufficiently splendid;
it is not so eligible for ambitious young men,
who look to their employment and to the emolu-
ments for their reputation. We would say to
them, however, if they are desirous of a steady
increase of wealth, let them till the soil; if they
are desirous for a good and unenvied reputa-
tion, let them be farmers. It is idle to suppose
that a young man who is concerned in trade is
really any more respectable in this community
than one who is engaged in agriculture or a
mechanical art. The great majority of the
people of this commonwealth are sufficiently
intelligent yet to estimate an individual accord-
ing to his personal merits, rather than by his
occupation and calling, and if any occupation
be more respectable than others, it ought surely
to be that which has been the favorite and the
professional occupation of some of the greatest
men in all ages. And this can surely be said of
agriculture more than any other private em-
ployment. Some of the greatest philosophers
have written upon agriculture, and some of the
greatest of heroes have practised it with their
own hands.—*Boston Statesman.*

Cherish the friendship of the virtuous and
listen to the words of the wise.

PREJUDICE. There is something exceed-
ingly curious in the constitution and construc-
tion and operation of prejudice. It has the
singular ability of accommodating itself to all
the possible varieties of the human mind.—
Some passions and vices are but thinly scat-
tered among mankind, and find only there and
there a fitness of reception. But prejudice,
like the spider, makes every where his home.
It has neither taste nor choice of place, and all
that it requires is room. There is scarcely a
situation, except fire and water, in which a
spider will not live. So let the mind be as naked
as the walls of an empty and forsaken ten-
ement, gloomy as a dungeon, or ornamented
with the richest abilities of thinking, still pre-
judice, if undisturbed, will fill it with cob-
webs, and live, like the spider, where there
seems nothing to live on.

If the one prepares her food by poisoning it
to her palate and use, the other does the same;
and as several of our passions are strongly
characterized by the apimal world, PREJUDICE
may be denominated the spider of the mind.

HOW TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE. Set about
doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and
go and visit the sick, or the poor—inquire into
their wants, and minister to them—seek out the
desolate and the oppressed, and tell them of the
consolations of religion. I have often tried this
method, and have always found it the best
medicine for a heavy heart.—[Howard.]

MILITARY GLORY.—The rolling drum, the
rattling trumpet, the nodding plume, the waving
banner, the bristling bayonet, the shining
sword, the prancing steed, and the heavy or-
dnance, will roll you the eyes of the very best
patriot with heroic ecstasy, even in a time of
confirmed peace; judge, then, how the real
must have thrilled the blood in the dusty veins
of our old friend Josh—yes, Josh, for that is the
name of a hero. Col. Hunk, as he was called
by the men, for no particular reason, as I could
ever learn, save that nicknaming superior
officers is an inherent part of the military dis-
cipline omitted in the "articles of war." Col.
Hunk commanded a detachment of cavalry on
an expedition against the Indians in one of our
Florida frolics, when the enemy "bushed,"
and under cover of this advantage picked off
some of our best men. "By the mountains of
Maine," swore the Colonel, "this won't do."
Company dismount, he bellowed in a voice of
thunder; "every seventh man hold seven horses
the rest prepare for the bush and follow me;"
and in an instant the thick wood was reverberat-
ing with the gallant cheers of a determined
troop. The green leaves concealed what the
quick report and the clashing steel gave note
what was going on. Josh could stand it;
his dander ran at every crack; at last, drawing
his pistols from the holster, he bid the horses
go to the devil, and bounded into the fray.
The work was presently done, and the U. S.
victorious. On the return of the party, the
Colonel's horse, one of the seven entrusted to
the care of Josh, was amongst the missing.

"Josh," sung out the Colonel, with such
energy that a rock about half a mile off echoed
"Josh!" And Josh appeared, with his face
begrimmed like that of a powder monkey, and
bleeding on the temple from a slight blow from
a tomahawk. "Here am I, Kurnel—Lord you
needn't holler so, you must ha' thought I was
in the mountains of Maine." "Rascal, where
are the horses?" "Awfully scorched, if they
were where I told 'em to go." "You scoundrel!"
"Corporal—Kurnel—Corporal, don't
promote me too far at once," interrupted Josh
audaciously pretending to believe that he was
about to be rewarded for the heroic exploit in
which he had "broke duty" to participate.—
"You and I are townsmen I believe," said the
Colonel, with cool anger, "and are you not as-
hamed to disgrace your native village by mutiny
in the ranks?" "Well, I know it ain't ex-
actly according to law to disobey orders in no
case, but look here Kurnel," said Josh, with a
look full of meaning, "when you go to our
town, the gals will all say, 'Oh Kurnel, tell us
where you was in that 'ere skrimmage.' And
then you'll say 'Me? O, I was in the bush,
killing legions, certainly.' And then the gals
will say, and where was Josh, Kurnel? and
then you'll say, 'Josh? O, Josh, let me see—
Josh? ah, he was holding the horses'—No,
I'll be hanged if you shall—I'll catch 'em
though," and he was off like the skip of a flea,
while the Colonel turned away to conceal a
laugh.—*Bull Trans.*

ONE THING CERTAIN. Death is a theme of
universal interest! The lightest heart, the least
thoughtful mind, has no disbelief of death.—
The distance of the dark cloud in which he
comes, sailing through the bosom of futurity,
may be miscalculated; but the world un-
hesitatingly owns that he is coming, and will
at last be here. In almost every other particu-
lar of existence, the fortunes of men differ; but
to die is common to all. The stream of life
runs in a thousand various channels; but run
where it will—brilliantly or darkly, smoothly or
languidly—it is stopped by death. The trees
drop their leaves at the approach of the winter's
frost; man falls at the presence of death.—
[Cincinnati.]

Every successive generation he claims for his
own, and his claim is never denied. To die is
the condition on which we hold life; rebellion
sickness with hopelessness at the thought of resist-
ing death; the very hope of the most desper-
ate is not that death may be escaped, but that
he is eternal; and all that the young, the care-
less, and the dissipated attempt, is to think of
him as seldom as they can. No man, there-
fore, will deny, that whatever can be said of
death is applicable to himself. The bell that
he hears tolled may never toll for him; there
may be no friend or children left to lament him,
he may not have to lie through long and anx-
ious days, looking for the coming of the expect-
ed terror; but he knows that he must die; he
knows that, in whatever quarter of the
world he abides, whatever be his circumstances—
however strong his present hold of life—how-
ever unlike the prey of death he looks—his life
is his doom beyond reverse to die.—*Stebbing's
Discourse on Death.*

STATE OF THE BANKS. As we stated, on
Saturday, there is good reason to believe that
the crisis with the Banks is now over. Those
who have withstood the unparalleled excite-
ment of the past week, will undoubtedly be
able to hold out during the remainder of the
storm, though some of them, perhaps, have be-
come so crippled in their finances that they will
deem it best to wind-up their affairs, and apply
for a surrender of their charters. The Frank-
lin, Lafayette, Commonwealth and Middlesex
have in fact failed, and at present pay nothing.
The charters of all of them are forfeited, and
no doubt those of the first three will be taken
away. The Middlesex bank is understood to
be making arrangements to resume payments,
at least on its small notes. The Legislative
Committee, it will be seen, has reported against
the continuation of its charter, but we believe
there is no doubt of its power to meet all its
liabilities to the public. The American and
Kilby only pay their small bills at present, but
there is no doubt but they will redeem their
large bills soon. They are to be wound up.—
The Hancock Bank, Commonwealth Bank, and
the Middlesex Bank, may find it for their
advantage under their peculiar circumstances,
to close their banking operations. The Fulton
at any rate, has decided upon that course. All
the other banks are believed to be sound and
firm. They have, it is true, been taught a few
hard lessons of experience, which, however,
will do them good in the long run. The symp-
toms of returning confidence on the part of
the public, already begin to manifest them-
selves.

But let us not be understood as claiming full
demerit for all or any of the Banks from the
ordeal of public opinion. The representatives
of the people are subjecting them to a most
rigid scrutiny, and when there are real evi-
dences of fraud, let the voice of public indigna-
tion fall upon the perpetrators in accents that
cannot be mistaken. If there be no other pun-
ishment for these leeches who have been suck-
ing the life blood of public credit, public con-
fidence, and public currency, let the oppro-
brium of a cheated community meet them at
every step in cadence that shall ring in their
troubled ears as long as life remains. The
poor beggar, who unable to procure work, on
account of the state of things, which these pub-
lic cheats and swindlers have mainly contrib-
uted to bring about, steals a loaf of bread for his
starving family, is hurried off to the Penitentiary
to atone for his crime, while the cashier who
openly and avowedly committed perjury for
the purpose of aiding a public fraud—thus ad-
ding one crime to another—is suffered to go
at large, and the arm of justice remains pas-
sive and tranquil as the bosom of the placid lake
when no storms lower, and no tempests rage.
We are not sure but the directors of one or
two of the banks are liable to indictment for
cheating under the statute; and yet we cannot
perceive that even incipient steps are taking
for bringing them to justice. The Legislature
proposes no other punishment than to take away
their charters, now that they have become rot-
ten and valueless, and of no use even to owners.
What mockery of public justice and public
suffering! [Times.]

The Providence Herald, in talking of the
propensity of some people to regard every ca-
lamity that happens as a special judgment of
Heaven, brings in a good anecdote. Speaking
of old Parson—who was famous for the propen-
sity referred to, the Herald says:

"One day the meeting-house was struck with
lightning, and somewhat injured. After the
congregation had a little subsided, the meeting
was dismissed, and every body began to talk
about the dreadful event. Jack—who, whose
organ of reverence was not too large, took oc-
casion to put in a few words in his dry way,
"Parson," said he, "we have escaped a
great danger, alarming accident this, judgment
I would say, begging your pardon. But pray
tell me Parson, if I may be so bold, what
in your opinion was the cause that this judgment
should have fallen upon us?" "Why," said
the parson, not a little posed, and after two or
three solemn coughs, "why Jack, I should not
think it strange if—if there was something the
matter with the lightning rod!"

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, FEB. 6.—Mr. Grundy presented the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives to vote against any law relative to the finances, based on the recommendations in the President's September Message. Mr. Grundy remarked that as he had always acted upon a full belief in the doctrine of instructions, he should strictly obey them in this instance. The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster moved a reference to the Committee of Finance, and in the course of his remarks, again alluded to the concerns of the Commonwealth Bank, and declared the assertions in the Globe respecting himself, as connected with that bank, to be untrue.

Mr. Niles replied to the allegation of Mr. Webster that the public business had been unlawfully transacted in Boston.

After some further debate on the above topic the Senate took up for consideration the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Dives took the floor in opposition to the same.

Mr. Hubbard, at the conclusion, offered some amendments and claimed the floor to advocate the bill.

Mr. Clay indulged in a slight strain of his bitterest slang, in which he took occasion to give a sneering thrust at Mr. Calhoun.

In the House, Mr. Evans gave notice that he should tomorrow call up the subject of the N. E. Boundary. A resolution, offered by Mr. Rhet, providing for the payment of Messrs. Prentiss and Word, of Mississippi, the usual compensation of members, was passed by a large majority.

Wednesday, Feb. 7. In SENATE, the bill to prevent the abatement of suits against U. S. Bank now pending—also the bill to establish a collection district at Vicksburg, (Miss.) were read a third time and passed. The Divorce Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hubbard spoke at length in favor of the bill and in reply to Mr. Rives, and before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. BRYAN was appointed on the committee of Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Claiborne. A long discussion was had on a motion to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with Clerks to enable him to furnish a list of the defaulters, with particulars and correspondence, during the periods when the U. S. Bank and State Bank-deposit systems were in operation. Mr. Cambreleng said he should give the motion his cordial support; but he felt bound to state that the document, which had been already published on the subject, was a tissue of errors. He said that Mr. Ingalls of Philadelphia, who was represented as a defaulter, had been a creditor of the Treasury to the amount of \$4,000. A similar error had occurred in relation to a late collector of New York. He had no objection to getting a full list of defaulters under the bank deposit system, but he would have care taken not to publish to the world, as defaulters, men who did not owe the Government a dollar.

Mr. Evans introduced a bill to provide for surveying the North Eastern Boundary line of the United States according to the treaty of 1783. Mr. Evans addressed the House in favor of the bill, until the hour of adjournment. The Globe furnishes the following brief synopsis of Mr. E's remarks:—

Mr. Evans begged leave to assure the House that it was not his disposition to take up the time of the House in a discussion of this matter if his duty would permit him to do so. He should however consider that he would be wanting in the duty he owed to the State of Maine, if he neglected to take the first opportunity which presented itself of bringing this important subject to the consideration of the National Legislature. He would now say that he had most sedulously sought an opportunity of bringing this matter to the consideration of the House. He was the more anxious to bring the matter to the consideration of the House, because the subject has never been discussed, and was but little understood in this House, or in the other branch of the National Legislature, and because it was a question of the most deep and abiding interest to the States of Maine and Massachusetts. It has been alluded to in the Message of the President of the United States as an important subject, and it was considered by him in his message as a matter of great surprise that this Government had been organized for half a century, and yet does not know its own limits. Now, he wished to bring to the notice of the House a proposition for the purpose of accelerating the movements of the General Government towards a settlement of the question. The object of the bill he had brought to the notice of the House was to take one step, on the part of our Government towards a final settlement of this question to the satisfaction of all parties. He desired the legislative power of the country to come to the aid of the Executive in relation to this matter, and the object he had in view by the bill was to bring the two Houses of Congress to sustain and aid the Executive in the settlement of this question. He begged leave here to say that this measure was not a measure of his alone, but it was a measure of the people and State of Maine. It was not a measure required by him alone, but it was required and called for by the Legislature of the State of Maine. It was called for by resolutions of that Legislature, now lying upon the tables of members, and these resolutions ask the General Government to do the identical thing proposed by the bill he had introduced. It had also been urged upon the General Government by the Governor of the State of Maine. He must say, in relation to this matter, that he had cause to complain of

the neglect of the General Government towards the State of Maine. He had to make complaint of the General Government in not protecting the citizens of the State of Maine from wrongs committed against them by a foreign Government.

In making these complaints, he made them in the name of the State of Maine, for he had been long enough here to learn that when complaints of this kind were made, they were generally set down to some political hostility to the administration. This matter, however, was not a political matter, as all branches of the Government of the State of Maine made these complaints. A Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, Democratic public journals had made these complaints; and this showed that it was no political question, as all parties concurred in relation to the matter. He trusted, therefore, that these complaints would not be looked upon as being caused by political feeling.

Mr. E. then went into a very lengthy detail with respect to the North Eastern Boundary line, with the correspondence between the two Governments in relation to the same, for the purpose of showing that the boundary claimed by the Government of the United States was the true boundary.

Thursday, Feb. 8. In SENATE, the Divorce Bill was further discussed by Messrs. Hubbard, Tallmadge, Clay, and Wright. Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill to prevent the abatement of suits to which the U. S. Bank is a party was taken up. Mr. Adams moved to recommit it. He said his object was to secure the creditors of the Bank. He desired to see some act of Congress putting it in the power of the creditors of the Bank to secure their claims against it. Mr. Gilley advocated the recommitment. The Pennsylvania Bank had issued large amounts of the notes of the U. S. Bank, and it was of the first importance that the public should have some security for their redemption. After some further discussion, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Evans moved the commitment of the Boundary Bill, yesterday introduced by him, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He spoke at length on the subject of the Boundary. When he concluded Mr. FAIRFIELD took the floor, but gave way to Mr. CARTER, on whose motion the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 9. In SENATE, the Divorce Bill was further considered. Mr. Smith of Indiana occupied the day with a speech against it, and in favor of the substitute proposed by Mr. Rives.

In the House, Mr. Muhlenburg's resignation was announced. The day was occupied entirely with public business. The House adjourned on Monday.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The following is a correct synopsis of the Divorce Bill reported by Mr. WRIGHT, in the Senate, on the 16th ult.

1. In the new treasury building there are to be special rooms, with vaults, &c., and these are to be called by law—the Treasury of the United States; and here the public moneys are to be finally collected.
2. The Mint in Philadelphia and the branch mint in New Orleans, are to be depositories of the public money.
3. Special depositories are to be created in Charleston, S. C. New York and Boston, under the care of officers to be denominated Receivers General.
4. Persons collecting money for the United States, such as collectors of ports, receivers for public lands, and postmasters, are to pay over into any of these depositories or mints, or the Treasury of the United States.
5. Collectors of ports receivers of public money for lands, and postmasters, under certain circumstances, and at certain points, are themselves depositories, and allowed compensation for vaults, &c.
6. When money, with these last mentioned depositories, accumulates beyond what the Secretary of the Treasury may deem safe, having regard to the amount of their heads, it is to be transferred by his order to the Receiver General, the Mint, its branches, or the Treasury of the U. States.
7. In certain cases, deposits of money, "strictly special," may be made by officers who have collected the same for the United States, in bank, which deposits are to remain therein, under the key of the depositing officer.
8. As to the kind of money in which public dues are to be paid, the proposition of the bill, like the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, of the last session, is to advance, by progressive annual steps, to an absolute and exclusive reception of specie, to be effected within six years, instead of four years as proposed by Mr. Calhoun. It is provided, nevertheless, that all public dues may be paid in such issues of paper as Congress may by law provide for that purpose, and cause to be issued. Individuals may deposit specie in the Treasury of the United States, with the Receivers General, the Mint, &c., and take certificates therefor which will be received in payment for public lands.

Finally.—Whenever the amount of specie in the Treasury exceed four millions of dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury is to invest the surplus in the stocks of the United States, or surplus stocks of the several States, at his discretion, and when the same is reduced below four millions of dollars, he is to sell out the stock to replenish the Treasury.

Decency. When the Speaker gave his casting vote on the question of the Mississippi election, Hon. HENRY CLAY exclaimed "Go home, God damn you! where you belong!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, February 20, 1838.

The Senate of this State has submitted for the Bill passed by the House on the 11th inst. one which suspends its operation for two years. We have been opposed to its adoption. We have been frequently stated our opinion in its favor. We have been and are opposed to its suspension. Our political friends in the Senate have thought it advisable to adopt the latter course. We can see but little to choose between repeal and suspension, but they have acted honestly we have no doubt, and have done what they believed to be for the best. Whether the federal majority in the House will so far yield as to meet the Senate on this ground we have no means of judging. We feel, however, that the Kentucky Journal, which may be supposed to speak the opinions of the majority in the House, assures its readers that the Suspension Bill will not pass the House, at least in its present shape. Whether their insuperable objections are to the principles contained in the Bill, or to the details contained in the preamble, we know not. For ourselves we confess that we do not like the preamble in any case, nor have our Legislatures generally been inclined to adopt them. If they contain any thing that is essential, they should be embraced in the Bill, if they do not they are useless.

While on this subject there is one thing deserving of a passing notice, which is the different spirit and temper manifested by the majority in the two branches. In the House where the federalists have a majority, the question was called into requisition and the Bill was forced through at a single sitting. In the Senate where the democrats have the majority, the utmost freedom of debate was allowed, and the majority listened patiently to the denunciations and anathemas of the minority. If there are any high minded and honorable federalists in the House, and we trust there are many, we should suppose they would feel somewhat mortified, at the situation in which they are placed by this contrast. It is gratifying to the democratic party that their Senators had magnanimity enough to refuse to follow the example which their opponents had just set before them. The conduct of each was perfectly in character.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. We are glad to see our delegation in Congress are calling the attention of the general Government to this question, and that the public press of our State appears willing to second their efforts in a manner which we hope will produce the best effects and we hope lead to a settlement of this long agitated and vexed question. Mr. Evans has introduced in Congress a Bill for running and marking the line, and has addressed the House on the subject. The substance of his speech will be found in this day's paper. Mr. FAIRFIELD, the member from York County followed Mr. Evans. His remarks we have not yet seen. We hope that our whole delegation will unitedly press this subject upon Congress, and never relax their endeavors until redress is obtained. We hope too that our State Authorities will in all proper ways second their endeavors, and that the Press of our State will embody and express the feelings and wishes of the people on this question, so that its decision may not be delayed. We are not disposed to yield one jot or tittle of our rights, and yet we are sensible that every years delay is operating against us, that we believe almost any decision would be better for our interests than the present state of things. Reason and justice are unitedly in favor of our claim, and if nothing else can be done, we have the power to enforce it.

For the first time this winter we were visited last week with an old fashioned snow storm, and when that ceased the north west wind went busily to work in piling it up. It would seem as if our open winter was about closing.

We have received from Mr. Carter, the Representative in Congress from this District, a copy of the pension laws now in force, together with the decisions made under those laws by the Attorney General, in those cases that have been submitted to him, for an opinion. There are also added the various forms necessary in the several classes of cases, the whole forming an useful and valuable work, to those interested in such matters.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

POOR HOUSE.

Agreeably to previous notice the Overseers of the Poor and many other gentlemen from the towns of Paris, Norway and Oxford, met at the tavern house of Mr. Bennett at South Paris, on Friday the 9th instant, for the purpose of devising some ways and means for the support of the Poor of their respective towns. It was estimated that the actual amount paid out by these towns, under the present system, of striking them off to the highest bidder, and furnishing occasional supplies, falls little short of two thousand and one hundred dollars a year. The subject of the purchase of a farm, containing a variety of soils, with a few acres of light arable land, to be located within the limits of said towns, and as near central as convenient, to be owned in equal shares by the three towns, on which to place their poor was discussed and unanimously approved of. By such system, it is believed the paupers themselves would be much better accommodated—the unfortunate poor would find a home more congenial to their feelings, and much better adapted to their circumstances, their real necessities and their misfortunes. The idle, intemperate, and reckless, who are now thrown upon our towns by scores, and increasing our burdens beyond endurance, would then be compelled, under the influence and rigorous discipline of a vigilant and judicious overseer, to abandon their ways of idleness, intemperance, and profligacy, and by their labor not only to support themselves, but also to become a source of income to the establishment. By adopting this plan it is believed that this last class of paupers will be greatly diminished; their indigence in these very propensities and vices has created their paupers; whereas if it were known that the regulations of the establishment forbade the indulgence of these propensities, and compelled the performance of that which to them is the most revolting—constant daily, wholesome labor, we should see them fly from it as they would from a famine, and seek some different asylum—they would turn their backs and vent

their maledictions upon such hard hearted protectors, as would drive them to live by the sweat of their brow, and thus deprive them of all their comforts—indolence, intemperance, and profligacy. It is believed that litigation, in relation to the settlement of paupers would, by the adoption of this plan be decreased, and in the event of a suit, the probabilities of a verdict in favor of those towns entering into this system, would be greatly increased. For it is well known, that the testimony of the pauper in an action for his settlement, weighs heavily with the Court and Jury, and that this testimony often smacks strongly of the lies and dislates of the witness; and if he belongs to the class last described, he would be little inclined to favor his settlement upon such towns, and thereby sentence himself "to hard labor for life."

The only difficulty apprehended by this system is in the equalization of the expenditures upon the several towns respectively, and obtaining an accurate estimate and proportion of the amount of labor performed by the paupers of each town. This it is believed may be obtained by requiring the overseer to keep daily record of the actual amount of labor done by each pauper, estimating it not by the time expended in the performance, but by the quantity performed. If a precise equalization cannot be come at, it is believed far more will be gained by the adoption of the system, than can be lost by any supposed unequal distribution of the proceeds of the labor.

The meeting referred to, organized by choosing JACOB TEWKESBURY, Chairman, and J. S. KIRBY, Secretary, and then unanimously passed the following Resolves.

Resolved, That we are in favor of purchasing a suitable farm, on which to place and support the Poor of the several towns of Paris, Norway, and Oxford; and that we will present the subject to our several towns for consideration at their next annual Meeting: And that we will recommend to our several towns the choice of a committee of one, at least, from each town, who shall be authorized to select, agree for, and receive a conveyance of such farm, in behalf of and for the benefit of our respective towns, the expense of which shall not exceed two thousand dollars. And such committee shall be authorized to agree with and employ some disinterested and capable man and family to carry on such farm, and to take charge of and provide for the poor of such towns and to fix upon the amount of labor done by each pauper, and to keep daily and separate records of the amount thus performed. And such committee shall be invested with such other powers as said towns shall see fit to confer.

Resolved, That the Overseers of said several towns cause an article to be inserted in the several warrants in said towns, at their next annual Meeting, which shall enable the inhabitants of said towns to act upon this subject.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Oxford Democrat, and be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JACOB TEWKESBURY, Chairman.
J. S. KIRBY, Secretary.
Feb. 9th, 1838.

To the legal Voters of the Towns of Paris, Norway, and Oxford:

The question, whether you will unite to purchase a Farm, on which your paupers shall support themselves by their own labor, or whether you will not, will be brought forward for your decision at your next Town Meetings. The expense of these three towns for the support of their poor the present year amounts to about nineteen hundred dollars. Admitting this sum as a criterion for nine succeeding years, and computing the interest on the same at six per cent., the whole amount will be \$25,270. The cost of a suitable farm will be about \$2000. Live stock and utensils for the same 400. Household furniture, and contingencies, 270. Provisions, until a supply can be raised, 400. Superintendents salary the first year, 400.

Total, 3470 3470

The balance saved to the three towns in ten years by having a pauper farm is the snug little sum of twenty-one thousand dollars, leaving the odd eight hundred for repairs of buildings, &c. It is thought to be a fair calculation that the "surplus revenue" arising from the labor of the paupers will be sufficient to pay the Superintendents salary forever after the first year.

To conclude, I would ask, which is the better way, to pay nineteen hundred dollars annually, forever, or to pay about thirty-five hundred for an establishment, and be forever free from paying taxes for support of the poor? Oxford, Feb. 13th, 1838. D. S.

From the Portland Standard.
THE STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS. In the Legislature of Massachusetts, although in a small minority, the democratic members maintain an attitude and exhibit a spirit worthy of their cause. The leading topic of political contention for some time past has been a thorough reform in the Banking System, in favor of which the democratic party have rallied as one man, and against which the federalists have brought, "the only force of a numerical majority." Out the entire patronage of the state, and vast amount of that of Federal Government, also—which has been strangely left in post offices, especially in the hands of the bitter foes of the admin-

istration.—The Democrats find themselves "legible in numbers, in a strong position." The corruptions of the Banking System in that state are becoming more and more obvious daily.

The Commonwealth and Franklin banks have been the subject of unflinching investigation disclosing a condition of unsoundness, fraud and corruption, which will do more to enlighten the people of that state than half a century's experience in ordinary times, or volumes of political discourses. The importance of the present crisis seems to be justly estimated especially in the prospect it holds out of radical reform. Mr. Ratout, of Gloucester has bro't forward a series of propositions in relation to the general system of banking in that State. The following contain the essential provisions of Mr. Ratout's proposed amendments.

"1. Declaring the Charters of such Banks, in this Commonwealth, as have failed to redeem their bills on demand in specie, to be forfeited.

"2. That the Charters of all such Banks as shall, after a certain date, fulfil the obligations of their charters, and comply with all the conditions prescribed by law, shall be continued and confirmed to their notwithstanding such failure.

"3. That their charters shall hereafter be subject to be repealed, amended, altered, or modified at the pleasure of the Legislature.

"4. That they shall resume the payment of their bills on demand, in the specie, from and after the day of next.

"5. That they shall make no dividends until after the have resumed specie payments.

"6. That they shall keep always on hand an amount of specie equal to one part of all their bills in circulation; and shall have invested in some safe stock, approved by the Bank Commissioners, an amount equal to the excess of their bills in circulation over their specie."

NEW YORK. The N. Y. Legislature is still engaged on the subject of small bank notes. The repeal of the restraining law has passed the House by a large majority—and is a federal measure. The Senate goes for a suspension, for two years, and then restores a specie circulation below five dollars, gradually, requiring in the mean while a redemption for them in specie. The small bill law has had the same salutary operation on the currency as a similar enactment has had with us, until arrested by the suspension of specie payments. The Federal party, there as here, seem bent on an unconditional repeal. Instead of seizing the present auspicious moment, to provide, through a judicious reform, additional safeguards against a recurrence of such evils, they are exulting their ingenuity for pretext to postpone the return of the Banks to specie payments. With the continuance and aggravation of the evils of a depreciating and irredeemable currency—they seem to think the re-establishment of a National Bank to be indissolubly connected. No efforts on their behalf, are made to compel or facilitate resumption, though that measure is the only true remedy for the evils they profess to cure by the repeal of the small bill law. They seem to be struggling to put the entire currency of the people into the hands of the banks—and banks too, that do not pay their notes in specie, and which, they seem determined, shall not pay specie until they have accomplished an ulterior political project in the re-establishment of a National Bank. Taking advantage of the evils created by their own policy—they now make these very evils the pretext for new encroachments on the rights of the people. The N. Y. city banks are anxious to resume. The state of Foreign exchange is favorable. They appear during the past year to have pursued a system of steady entrenchment. From the recent report of bank commissioners, it appears that their reduction in circulation, within the year ending with the 1st ult. to have amounted to \$1,766,000, or about one half of the entire amount, in loans and discounts to the amount of \$18,314,000. They have been thus far waiting for the co-operation of Pennsylvania, but the prevailing impression seems to be, that if the Pennsylvania banks refuse, the New York banks will attempt it alone.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of Louisiana has been engaged on the Bank question. Some strong measures of reform have been proposed and adopted unanimously by the Senate. The new bill requires one half of the directors to be chosen by the stockholders—the rest to be appointed by the State. The banks are prohibited from loaning on pledges of stock. Existing loans are to be gradually diminished—official mismanagement is visited with a heavy penalty, but on those directors only who sanction it. Exertion on the part of the banks is specially provided against. Louisiana seems not to have been behind her sister states in prosecuting a rigorous investigation into the abuses of her banking system, and the disclosure has recommended the remedial measures already mentioned, and others of a similar character. It came out of the examination of the banks that no less than seven millions of dollars had been loaned to 29 directors! Should the same investigation be made elsewhere we have no doubt that nearly the same frightful figure of immorality would be unveiled.

OHIO.—A meeting of the friends of General Harrison has been held at Cincinnati, in Masses, Webster, and Clay) they declare their determination to adhere to Gen. Harrison. They say in their resolutions "that they have on 12th heard any thing that ought to postpone his claims to those of any other candidate." "That it would be ungrateful to cut him off and transfer the fruits of a contest sustained by his name and influence, to another." The elements of discord are busily at work in the federal ranks.

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CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 5. In the Senate the Divorce Bill was under consideration. Mr. Rives commenced a speech against it, but gave way, without concluding, for an adjournment.

In the House the morning hour was principally occupied by the Massachusetts delegation in the presentation of petitions. The Mississippi Election case was then taken up. The question pending was on the following amendment, moved by Mr. HOWARD:

Resolved, that S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress.

After debate and a call of the House the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and stood yeas 117, nays 117.—The Speaker voted in the affirmative and so the amendment was adopted.

Mr. HOWARD then moved a further amendment providing that the Clerk of the House notify the Governor of Mississippi that the seats of the Representatives from that State are vacant.

Mr. WISE rose, and pronounced the decision of the House as unprecedented, and declared that if he was the Governor of Mississippi, he would not obey the mandate of this House, and if he was one of the gentlemen who had been elected in November last, he would present himself to the Chair, and demand to be qualified.

Mr. BOON rose and said that it had not until very recently been his intention to do or say more, in the settlement of the question then pending before the House, than to give his silent vote. But said Mr. B. when I see gentlemen rise in their places upon this floor and hear them declare, in arrogant self-confidence, that all those who may differ with them in opinion are mere tramps under foot of the Constitution and the rights of the people, I feel myself called upon to express my utter contempt of him who will attempt to dictate to others.

Sir, I never will consent for any man, with or without a beard, to dictate to me what is the true meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land.

After some further discussion the second amendment of Mr. HOWARD was adopted. The resolution was then agreed to, by the following vote:—the first clause (rescinding the resolution which declared Claiborne and Gholson elected) 126 to 113—the second (declaring Prentiss and Word not entitled to seats), 118 to 116—the third (directing the Governor to be notified of the vacancy) 122 to 88.

From the Portland Standard.

SMALL BILLS.

The more the project for a repeal of the small bill law is reflected on, the more determined, we believe, will be the thorough democracy of the state in opposition to it. The original policy of the enactment is admitted by the most unbiased and soundest minds even of the opposition to be unjust, in itself, and imperatively called for by the condition of the currency. Nor can, we think, the fact escape notice, so far as this law has had any practical bearing on our own banks, it has had a tendency to restrict their circulation within safer limits, and, on the other hand, when the banks of other states have had no such restraint, the unsound and precarious condition in which we know many of them to be, may be imputed in a considerable degree, to the absence of such restraint. We see nothing in the temporary difficulty under which we labor to authorize even a temporary reversal of this sound policy.

Who is to gain by this measure? The foreign bills will not be likely, without the arrangement with the Boston Banks is broken off, to leave the circulation until a resumption of specie payment. When that event arrives, if the law remains as it is, specie will take their place. If our own banks issue small bills—the bills of foreign banks being of inferior value will keep the circulation—for of two currencies the inferior will always expel the more valuable. Our own bills will disappear and the foreign ones will circulate. Therefore nothing will be gained in the way of improving the circulation by the repeal of this law. But after it is once repealed much difficulty may exist in bringing it back to its former footing. The true remedy is to compel the banks to pay specie. Let this be done, and the inconveniences which constitute the pretext for a repeal will be taken away. In New York the assembly passed an unconditional repeal. The Senate a suspension for two years—but required, in the mean while, the banks to pay the small notes they issued under the law in specie. Are the banks in this State to be empowered to issue small bills without being obliged to redeem them? Is the policy which can alone secure to the laboring classes their just reward in a medium of intrinsic value, and which can alone limit the ruinous fluctuations of the currency, to be reversed and abandoned? Are politicians and political banks to lead the way to a violation of the law, and then plead this very violation as an argument for its repeal?

An effort is obviously being made throughout all the States to reverse the sound policy introduced by the late administration in relation to the currency. Under that salutary reform the people were gradually gaining possession of a currency of intrinsic value independent of the control of monied institutions. Bank profits were indeed diminished, but Banks were rendered safer. No inconvenience was experienced until the suspension of specie payments. Specie having in part gone abroad or retreated to the vaults of the Banks, nothing but paper can be had until the Banks pay their notes to the public in specie, and the repeal of the small bill law (even if it operates as its advocates predict) will only substitute one set of irredeem-

able notes for another. As early as May, it has been said the solvent banks will be prepared to resume. With the resumption will disappear the flood of foreign small bills which it is proposed to supplant by small bills of our own banks. If the banks can be induced or compelled to resume—the object will be accomplished, and the just and salutary policy of the State preserved.

Q. B.

A KNOWING CLERGYMAN.

A Prussia clergyman applied to the king of Prussia for his permission to preach in his chapel, and to honour him with his presence. His majesty thought it presumptuous for a country clergyman to ask a favour, but nevertheless, granted his request, and told him he would give him a text to preach on, and that he should preach the Sunday following, when he would be there to hear him. The clergyman waited with anxiety from day to day for the text, as he wished to have it in time, that he might make a fine sermon of it; he however, went into the pulpit with an intention to preach one of his old sermons, thinking the king had forgotten to give him a text. The king came to the chapel soon after, and sent the clergyman a letter, which he opened and read: the contents were—"The inclosed is your text; you will preach on it immediately." He opened the bit of paper that was inclosed, when, to his great astonishment, he found it quite a blank; he looked at the other side, it was blank there, too: he held it out for the audience to look at, and said, "Here is nothing; and then turning it, and there is nothing; and of nothing God created heaven and earth;" then quoted a verse in the first chapter of Genesis, to preach a sermon on it extempore. The king was so delighted at the great presence of mind the clergyman had shown, that he made him his almoner.

A FEMALE MISER.

Died, in Jan. 1, 1838, Miss Naomi Farwell, aged 68 years. The character and habits of this eccentric woman deserve a passing notice, and must be our apology for bringing her before the public. She was an elder sister who died young, were the only children of a wealthy farmer, who died 22 years since, and on whose death Naomi inherited a valuable farm, where she spent the remainder of her life, the only occupant of a house hardly habitable. While in possession of wealth, she voluntarily deprived herself of even the necessities of life, her only object being, apparently, to acquire property, which at her death was to be divided among distant relatives, in whom she felt no interest. She labored herself on the farm, and will doubtless be remembered by many, who in their visits at Groton have seen the "Hermess" as engaged in ploughing or mowing, dressed in the coarse frock and broad hat of her father. She would not allow any alteration to be made in the arrangement of her farm, and the out-buildings and fences remained to her death as her father left them.

In the inclement winter of '36-'37, her bed stood where the snow beat through the crevices of her miserable house, by which means her feet were so badly frozen that she was unable to walk for several months. At the commencement of the present winter they were again frozen, and she was seized with consumption, which easily overcame her enfeebled constitution. She was buried (at her own request) by the side of her parents, beneath a beach tree, a few rods from the house. The reason assigned by her father for placing his wife there, was "to frighten the boys from stealing the peaches,"—and gives us an insight of his character, which his daughter's much resembled.—Lowell Journal.

STRAINING AFTER GREAT PEOPLE.

An unfortunate clerk of the Treasury, who, because he was in the receipt of a good salary, and being also "in the way among the minnows" of Clapham Common, fancied himself a great man, dined at the Beef Steak Club, where he sat next to a noble duke, who, desirous of putting him at ease with himself, conversed freely with him, yet probably forgot even the existence of such a person half an hour afterwards. Meeting his grace in the street some days after, and encouraged by his previous condescension, the hero of the quill, bent on claiming his acquaintance, accosted him in a "hail fellow-well-met-ish" manner,—"Ah, my lord, how d'ye do?" The duke looked surprised—"May I know, Sir, to whom I have the honour of speaking?" said his Grace, drawing up—"Oh! why—don't you know? We dined together at the Beef Steak Club the other evening. I'm Mr. Timms of the Treasury!"—"Then," said the duke, turning on his heel, "Mr. Timms of the Treasury, I wish you a good morning."

Mr. Walker tells a better story of George Selwyn, who happening to be at Bath when it was nearly empty, was induced for the mere purpose of killing time, to cultivate the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman who was in the habit of meeting at the rooms. In the height of the following season, Selwyn encountered his old associate in St. James's Street.—He endeavored to pass unnoticed, but in vain. "What don't you recollect me?" exclaimed the cutler, "we became acquainted at Bath, you know." "I recollect you perfectly," replied Selwyn, "and when I next go to Bath I shall be most happy to become acquainted with you again."

BANKS. We are notified that our table exhibiting the immediate resources in comparison with the immediate liabilities of the Banks of this State has given rise to some misapprehension.

We thought we stated with sufficient distinctness the items included in the table. In the immediate means of the banks were included merely the cash on hand and balances due from other banks. They have in addition to their means, for the payment of their liabilities, notes and other securities, which are generally good and collectable at short notice, sufficient in amount, not only to cover the balance of their liabilities, but to pay back the capital invested. For instance, the balance of the liabilities of all the banks, over and above immediate means, as given in the table, was \$1,760,462.64. To pay this (and the deposits bearing interest, which amount to only \$315,556.86) they have in notes and securities \$7,552,938.67.—Augusta Age.

A WAY TO GET OFF.—"Pray, madam," said a Jonathan, in a low tone of voice, at the close of a quelling party, "shall I see you home?" "No," answered the lady sharply. "Perhaps you didn't understand me," said Jonathan aloud. "I understood you to ask for my company home."

"Not at all," said Jonathan, laughing, "I asked you—how's your marm?"

MISSISSIPPI. Hon. JAMES TROTTER, a democrat of the old school, has been elected Senator from Mississippi in place of John Black, federalist, resigned. The vote stood—Trotter 62, Bodley 32, Hudson 25. The shouting of the federal press about the election of presiding officers in the Legislature of that State does not seem to amount to much, after all.—Age.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS PATRICK.

late of Porter in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; six months from the sixteenth day of January, inst., is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the duty assigned us at John Rogers Hall in said Porter, on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, from two until six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN HIGGINS, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM TOWLE, }
Porter, January 23, 1838. 3 25

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same. The house well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water, one of which is in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation. The above described property is within fifty rods of the No. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE FERRY, }
JAMES V. POOR, }
So. Paris February 5, 1838. 425

NOTICE.

THIS we certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time, until he is twenty-one years of age, with powers to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN, }
Oxford, January 22, 1838. 3w24

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each, interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last—we not having received the value therefor, shall not pay the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW, }
CYRUS THAYER, }
Norway, Jan. 8, 1838. 3w 22

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of split wood. Also a few cords of split wood. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c. and CASH.

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promptly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of DANIEL WHITEHEAD, late of Sweden in said County, Blackman deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of January, current, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend the duty assigned us at the Store of Benjamin Newell in Sweden, on the first Monday of March, and the first Monday of July next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL HOLDS, jr. } Com'rs.
BENJ. NEWELL, }
Sweden, January 16th, 1838. 24

NOTICE.

THIS we certify, that I have sold to my son ISAAC MORSE, his time, and shall pay no debts of his contracting from and after May 1837, and shall expect none of his wages except what is due me from him.

DIXFIELD, Jan. 1838.—24

WM. MORSE.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY HAMILIN named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of American Hamilton late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Patrick late of Porter in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next, February 2, 1838.

FRANCIS BEMIS, }
Paris, February 2, 1838. 17 28

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1838.

HUMBLY shew Henry Hawkins of Paris, County of Oxford, Clerk, Benjamin Whitehouse and Benjamin Richards of Oxford, in said County, yeomen, that they are owners of the westerly half of Lot of land numbered one, in the first Range of Lots in the town of Paris and that they are desirous of having the same set off and annexed to the town of Oxford.

The reasons influencing your petitioners are, on the part of said Hawkins, that his buildings and consequently his domicile are in said town of Paris, while most of his farm is in the town of Oxford, and that by the peculiar location of said land he is deprived of the privilege of schooling, being at the distance of two miles and two hundred and fifty-seven rods from the School House in the District to which he belongs in Paris; while the School House in the town of Oxford is distant from his dwelling house nine rods only; that he is also inconveniently situated for the transaction of town business, being six miles distant from the place of holding town meetings in Paris, while he is only three miles from the place of holding town meetings in the town of Oxford.

On the part of said Whitehouse and Richards, the reasons influencing are the wish to have their lands all in the town where they live, and that the town lines will be more convenient than they would be should said land be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford.—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

Your petitioners further humbly shew, that in granting the prayer of their petition no injury will accrue to the town of Paris or Oxford, or to any individual, and that your petitioners are greatly accommodated.

They therefore pray your honorable body be pleased to set off and annex to the town of Paris and to the town of Oxford, the westerly half of Lot numbered one in the first Range of Lots may be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford.—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY HAWKINS, }
BENJ. WHITEHOUSE, }
BENJ. RICHARDS, }

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1838.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Paris and Oxford within fifteen days from the date hereof, and also publish the same in the Oxford Democrat, first publication to be before the first day of February next, that all persons interested may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

1st SENATE, January 19th, 1838.

Read and concurred.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

A true copy—Attest,

WILLIAM TROTTER, Secretary of the Senate.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public sale on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale, about twelve acres of land with a house standing thereon, situated in Hiram in said County, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house, the property of Asa Osmond a minor child and heir at law of Asa Osmond late of said Hiram, deceased. Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, Guardian.

Hiram, Jan. 16, 1838. 24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

HENRY BERRY.

late of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

STEPHEN BERRY.

Paris, January 15, 1838. 24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the duty assigned us at the office of Henry Farwell, Esq. in District, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
JIMOTHY LUDDEN, }

Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 3d day of January, A. D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend the duty assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February, and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.—Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

ALONA HOLMES, }
JOHN ROWELL, }

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THIS subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate with reference to the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 15th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend the duty assigned us at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

FRANCIS KIMBALL.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

S. M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whipcords, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838. 120

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator with the Will annexed, of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Hiram in said County, deceased, having presented his seventh account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

For Sale.

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HENRIAN PARK. It is situated 24 miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine, consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 40—2 1/2 miles of Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrained fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—gives about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a first rate Mill Privilege.

Terms—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODNOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836.

It is believed that for the last six or eight years, Wool has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from \$150 to \$200.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of E. C. Barn in Bethel, all the right, title and interest which John D. Gosson has to redeem the mortgage on the Buildings thereon, situated in said Bethel, being fifty-four rods off the south end of a Lot of land supposed to be Lot numbered nine; and being the same Land and Buildings now occupied by said Gosson. The same being under Mortgage to Samuel Gosson. Further particulars made known at the place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Jan. 16, 1838. 3w22

Advertisements.

BE it known to all, that I, the subscriber, have relinquished to my son Elhanan Winchester Greenwood, the remainder of his time during his minority, and do hereby authorize him to execute in his own name, receive pay for his earnings and give discharge therefor; he having no claims on me for his support.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Witness: S. F. BROWN.

Bethel, Dec. 11, 1837. 3w22

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given.

JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec. 1837. 40

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Men's Bag containing several articles of clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.

South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the house of John D. Gosson in said County, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which Artemus Felt of Greenwood in said County, yeoman, has in and to the Lot of land situated in said Greenwood on which he has a mortgage, by virtue of a possession and improvement of the same.

AARON CROSS, Deput. Sheriff.

Bethel, January 19, 1838. 3w25

For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain.

Also—Two Slaters in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE FERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY WARDWELL & LUTHER BISEE, Admors, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of Isaac Wardwell late of Albany, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said County, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JAMES B. LORR, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of J. C. Lorr, late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz: